

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXIX.-NO. 53.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 12,144.

## CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

The School for Washington's Incurable Children Located.

## SHOWER OF SPIDERS AT MERCEDES.

Charles Turner, Stockton's Colored Pugilist, Meets With His First Defeat.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

## ROUGH ON JOHN.

A Chinaman Cannot Hold Mining Ground in Idaho.

WALLA WALLA (Wash.), April 25th.—John W. Sweet in the District Court at Mount Idaho has decided that the Chinese have no rights when it comes to mining in the United States. The decision was rendered in a suit brought by some Chinese against Patrick Flynn et al., who last summer jumped their claims on Moose creek in Elk City Mining District, held by Chinese. The Chinese sued for the return of the land to the Chinese, and when a writ of sale was given to the Chinese, the Chinese sold it in another suit.

In another decision involving the Buffalo Hill claims in Elk City District, the white men having leased said claims to the Chinese, which were jumped by order of the whites, the Judge held that a lease of mining ground to Chinese was invalid and amounted to a robbery. The Chinese held the claim unless proven that the Chinese were actually employed to hold and work said ground on behalf of plaintiffs.

The suit for ejectment was, therefore, denied. Upon the announcement of the decisions parties were immediately organized to oust the Chinese miners in Elk City, Elko, and other mining camps in Northern Idaho, which are Chinese-owned.

The decisions are far-reaching in their effects and will lead to the abandonment of much ground where the Chinese made a subsistence.

## STRIKING MOLDERS.

One of Them Has Gone Back to Work—Nothing New.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25th.—Yesterday the forces in the foundries were augmented by two men, and the first defection from the ranks of the striking molders occurred.

The man who had to go back on the Union is named W. H. He had to leave in the Oriental Foundry in this city, where the strike was ordered he went out with the others, but finally weakened under the stress of circumstances. He gives his reason for going back to work that he was "sick of the strike." The other man secured a job in a foundry in the Union Iron Works by a private detective. Forsythe is a St. Louis man and paid his own way to this city.

The Founders' Association held a conference yesterday afternoon, but at its conclusion the members stated that there was nothing to be done for the present, and the men, however, knew that a large shipment of molders might be expected before the end of the week.

At the Union Iron Works yesterday a Union picket named Dixon tried to persuade a number of Eastern men working there to desert. Dixon offered the men \$75 and his fare East if he would consent to leave, but was met with a point blank refusal.

## TURNED KNOCKED OUT.

Keller Puts Stockton's Colored Pugilist to Sleep.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25th.—The Golden Gate Athletic Club was taxed to its utmost this evening, the event being the meeting of Charley Turner of Stockton, the colored champion, and Denny Kelleher of Boston. The purse was \$1,000, the loser taking \$200. Turner, weighing 150, and Kelleher 154 pounds, Joe Choynski was chosen referee.

Round 1—Turner, like his backers, was full of confidence. Both were cautious, feinting for weak spots. Kelleher worked Turner into a corner, putting in a heavy left on his ribs and getting a slight return on the head.

Round 2—Turner appeared the quicker of the two, while Kelleher seemed to wait, evidently wanting every blow to count.

Round 3—Turner was knocked down by a heavy blow on the jaw, and in the rush which followed Kelleher slipped, striking the head. The round closed with both quite groggy.

Rounds 8 to 11 were very spirited. Kelleher being rushed to the ropes.

Rounds 11 and 12 were fought mainly for wind.

Round 13—Turner led for the head, when Kelleher brought his right around, catching Stockton's pride on the jaw, knocking him clean out.

## On Her Muscle.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25th.—Sarah Althea Terry made her appearance in the office of C. G. Sayle, the administrator of the estate of David S. Terry, this morning and demanded some money. Sayle said that he had none on hand belonging to the estate, but there were some funds which he might be able to get out of the safety deposit office of N. C. Caldwell, who is the attorney for the administrator, and after a wrangle with him he ejected her from the office. She returned and smashed a window, and made quite a scene. Sayle left his office and she followed, threatening to shoot him.

The scene between Mrs. Terry and attorney Caldwell this morning has been the talk of the town ever since. Reports of all kinds are current, many of them most preposterous, others containing grains of truth.

The Associated Press representative called on Coldwell, who said: "I decline to be interviewed. I have nothing to say, shall follow the lead of the lady. I am not only willing but anxious that she should make any statement to the public that she chooses. This whole affair rests upon my mind the old couple."

"He that will kiss a woman will tell her all her secrets devol out of her."

Your representative this evening visited Mrs. Terry at her home. She seemed greatly worried over the turn affairs have taken, and kept repeating "I don't know. I don't know. I can't tell." She said: "Whether it is a scheme planned by the Sharons or the estate, or the estate of David S. Terry, the object evidently is to compromise me and somebody profit by it."

She was questioned very closely in regard to the alleged marriage contract between herself and Coldwell.

"If Judge Sayle said I made use of the expression to Coldwell this morning during the alteration, it is a marriage contract with him, he tells a deliberate falsehood. I said nothing of the kind."

"Then it is not true that such a paper exists?"

"I refuse to be interviewed on that subject. I refuse. I will say nothing on the subject."

"It is stated you have been visiting Coldwell's home at night?"

"It is. I went into the neighborhood of his home to a negro settlement to secure a colored cook the other night with my coachman. He met us returning. He was intoxicated, and without a word struck me. My coachman, and turning to me said: 'My dear master, you are not young enough to walk right on and come home.'

"It is said you told his wife she could keep the children if she would give Coldwell up to you."

"What really happened was this: He was lying on the sofa in my parlor one Sunday afternoon and his wife came to my back door and asked for him. I told her he had

## EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Suffering in the Overflowed Section Along the Mississippi.

## KILLED IN THE PRIZE RING.

Eight Hours a Day Will Be Demanded by All the Chicago Labor Unions May 1st.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

## ROARING, RAGING RIVERS.

Hundreds of People Are Saved From Watery Graves.

BATON ROUGE (La.), April 25th.—Both ends of the Martinez crevasses have been secured and a determined effort will be made to close it.

Water is rapidly filling the country to the rear of the break at Loblells, eighteen miles above here.

On the West Baton Rouge side the break is 500 feet wide. The people of Gross Eddy and West Baton Rouge as fast as possible are bringing their stock and cattle over to the hills for safety. Only the highest place in West Baton Rouge will escape an overflow.

## HIGHEST ON RECORD.

VIKERSBURG (Miss.), April 25th.—The river is higher than at any time in the past twenty-four years.

## TEXAS FLOODS.

ST. LOUIS, April 25th.—A special from Gainesville, Texas, says: "It has been raining almost constantly since Monday night. At 5 o'clock last night a cloudburst struck the city, lasting four hours and deluging the town and county to a depth of several feet."

The water ran in great rivers through the streets, in many places three feet deep. A small creek left its banks and swept away numerous small dwellings.

Hundreds of people turned out and helped rescue the families on the lowlands along the creek. The whole country is deluged and the crops are certainly ruined.

The San Joaquin, which bounded the county, has been flooded half to the bottom, caused from one small cotton gin, where they had been huddled together for thirty-six hours.

The crevasses above Bayou Sara is over 400 feet wide. The entire front of Pointe Coupee is under water. Most of the levees are gone and the water is over 100 feet deep, deep in the rear, the hundreds of lives are in jeopardy. Thousands of stock have been drowned, and cattle that are not drowned are in danger of starvation, as they stand knee deep in water, without a particle of food.

The damage to the railroads will overtake the rest of the fine installations on the river.

The subject of fruit prospects through the month of May is the following:

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## FARM AND ORCHARD.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION IN REGARD TO PLANTING TREES.

Misapplied Labor—How to Grow Sugar Beets—Hints to Dairymen—General Farm Notes.

"J. M. W." writing to the *Rural Californian*, says: "Recent numbers of *The Rural* have contained some good articles relative to laying off ground for an orchard, but it seems to the writer that not enough has been said about the manner of setting the trees, and especially the transplanting of those of the citrus family. Some act as if they thought it a matter of little consequence how the trees were set, as regards pressing the dirt to the roots, and consequently they put a tree in the desired position and shovel the dirt in hasty, thinking, doubtless, that an irrigation soon after the setting will settle the dirt firmly enough around the roots. It may sometimes do this in some kinds of soil and under certain conditions, but oftentimes trees are lost or their future growth is retarded very materially by this kind of setting. Care should be exercised to press the dirt firmly about the roots of all trees or plants, particularly those that are not wholly dormant during the winter. Again, some think that because it is the nature of a citrus tree to send a tap root deep into the earth, the more they get of this root the better it will be for the future growth of the tree. This idea is erroneous, for the reason that when a tree is loose in the ground the lower part of a long tap root would be likely to die ere the tree would grow enough to nourish it. This root should not be more than a foot to two feet long, the length depending on the weather and the soil; the warmer the weather and the more sandy, and consequently the warmer, the soil the longer the root."

"Some nurserymen whose love for the almighty dollar is the ruling passion will graft citrus trees whenever called for, regardless of their condition. It is a fact well known to horticulturists that citrus trees make several growths in a year; also, that some may be dormant, while others in the immediate vicinity and on similar soil, and having similar treatment, will be growing more or less. It is best to cut the trees back, if need any cutting, when they are dormant; or if in a nursery, and it is desired to dig all of the trees cut them back when the greater part of them are dormant; then irrigate, unless rain shall have soaked the ground thoroughly, and dig them as soon as they begin to make a new growth. Trees treated in this manner, then set properly, and irrigated immediately after having been set, and irrigated again three or four days later, ought not to suffer much on account of the transplanting. But if they be dug while growing vigorously, the new growth will wither and soon as the tree is set, especially when the sun shines hot. Trees dug under these conditions, and carelessly set, the dirt being left loose about the roots generally make a feeble and sickly growth for months, if they do not die."

"Some dig them when the ground is cold. This is wrong, because they cannot grow then, and hence the tree can receive nothing from the ground to support it. To illustrate this point, would anyone expect a young and growing animal to flourish under such conditions that it could get but little nourishment, if any, for weeks or months? It is true some animals remain dormant during cold weather, too, deciduous trees, and these may and should be transplanted early in the winter. Where the winters are cold, and where there is danger of hard frosts in April, do not transplant citrus trees before May."

"The demand has been greater than the supply, and thousands of inferior trees have been set, and many more poor trees are now being set. A scrub orange tree, the bud only two or three feet high, and that with a low and bushy top with no stocky leader, is dear at any price; so, too, is a tree as tall as Goliath and slender as a ramrod."

"The effect of not packing the dirt firmly about the roots may sometimes be seen in some of the tree yards in Los Angeles and elsewhere. Oftentimes when the dealer is cramped for room, a dozen or more deciduous trees are put in a bunch and heeled in together. Very little dirt, if any, comes in contact with the roots inside of the bunch. Though they may be watered every day, or often, allowed to remain there long, the tops shrivel, and when the root system fails to say to who would be purchasers, do not buy such trees at any price. Some of them may grow, but one might almost as well buy a broken-down horse and expect it to work as well as one in good condition."

## MISAPPLIED LABOR.

The waste of labor in improper management is enormous. It is considered that thousands of farmers are annually busy at work in the production of crops, the growing of only 1 per cent. in the value of production amounts to a large sum. It is safe to claim, however, that the annual loss to the farmers from misapplied labor is much greater than can be estimated. Not only is too much labor applied in some directions, and an insignificant proportion given in another, but the times of so doing are not appropriate, to say nothing of the ultimate results upon the crops. Successes and failures have occurred not altogether from the abundance or insufficiency of labor applied, but according to the skill and judgment exercised in performing the work at the proper period and in the right manner.

The waste of labor may occur in many ways. The cultivation of large fields that cannot be manured or fertilized except at great expense entails on the farmer the waste and loss of time and labor, which are to more use than should be necessary, as well as the loss of travel to and from in reaching distant points of a field, and also at the expense of additional energy of working stock and loss of time only to secure, but a partial crop, and which may cause neglect of some other crop that demands the attention which could be given it but for the waste of time and labor fruitlessly. To economize the work it becomes necessary to hurry and finish the field in time for planting, the result being that such work may be improperly performed. It is the additional cost of labor that lessens the profit, and success can only be obtained by applying the labor in an economical manner.

A waste of labor causes a waste of crop, but this sometimes occurs in the beginning and not when the labor is least wasted. If the labor that is expended over a large area be applied so as to concentrate the efforts on a smaller tract, upon which the manure can be advantageously applied and thorough cultivation be given, the expenses will be less and the yield greater. Staple crops, such as corn and wheat, do not always receive that preparation of the soil in the first place as should be given. The soil can be more thoroughly prepared for the reception of seed and the cultivator and harrow be used to better advantage when the area is limited to the proper amount of labor to be performed. It is costly to expend the energies in a manner that entails needless expense, and as the price needs as much on the judicious application of labor as upon the prices obtained, labor becomes an important factor.—*Philadelphia Record*.

## HINTS TO DAIRYMEN.

The cheesy taste in butter is due to the imperfect cleansing of the buttermilk. This cannot be done completely by the

## SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL.

## COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS AND ONLY PORT OF ECUADOR.

Fifth, Beauty and Shabbiness—The People of One of Our Sister Republics.

Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

GUAYAQUIL (Ecuador, S. A.), 1890.

Judging from the verbal and printed statements of all travelers who have visited this place, everybody's mental experiences are about the same—exaggerated ideas of Oriental splendor, when the city is first seen by the uncertain light of gas or moon, as the steamer arrives after nightfall and drops her anchor a mile out in the river; of grievous disappointment at a near daylight view; and finally, after closer acquaintance, of a more correct estimate of its advantages and oddities, filth, beauty and shabbiness.

HOW TO GROW SUGAR BEETS.

The following instructions are by Henry T. Oxnard, who made the growth of sugar beets a study in Europe.

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## THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

FOUNDRY AND DEVELOPMENT OF IRELAND'S METROPOLIS.

Dublin Castle, Trinity College, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Four Courts and Custom House.

(From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.)

"Once upon a time" a little fishing village stood on one of Ireland's wooded hills. The Irish people of that time called it "Drom Colle" or the "Hill of the Hazel Woods." The river Liffey ran along the hill's northern side, and on account of the wicker-work hurdles put up by the fishermen the town finally got to be called the "Town of the Ford of Hurdles." One thing and another led to further additions, and in a succeeding generation it became "Ballybally Clath Dubh Linne," meaning the "Town of the Ford of the Hurdles and the Black River." The long-winded title was in due season made a subject of reformation, the result being a modification to "Dublin Linne." A couple of centuries after this Ptolemy referred to the village as "Ebania," the Latin for Dublin, and Dublin has been known ever since.

In St. Patrick's biography it is told that he forsook Dublin's future importance. He was traveling through the country, and ascending a hill a mile or so away broke out with the prophecy that "that village will hereafter be an eminent city. It shall increase until at length it shall be lifted up unto the throne of the kingdom."

In the ninth century the Danes sailed up the Liffey and named the north bank "Fingal," or the "Land of the White Stranger." The south bank was later called by a party of Ostman "Dubgal," the "Land of the Black Stranger." The Danes held the territory until 1014, when Brian Boro defeated them on the Plains of Clontarf, but was killed himself. Then the Ostmen became subjects of Dublin and its tribute. Ireland was now divided into five provinces—Leinster, Connacht, Ulster, Munster, and March, and in the middle of the twelfth century, the most formidable of the five sovereigns was Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, and Roderick O'Connor, King of Connacht. It was a subject of contention which of these sovereigns had the strongest claim to be recognized as the Supreme Dictator of Ireland, and constant wars were waged, with a view of having supremacy in this respect decided. In the midst of these conflicts King Dermot immersed himself in a wild-night insurmountable trouble by running away with the wife of O'Rourke, Prince of Breffni, and daughter of the King of Meath. The disconsolate O'Rourke hastened to the stronghold of Roderick O'Connor, Dermot's greatest rival, and having enlisted his army from Connacht marched upon Leinster to annihilate the monarch.

Dermot, finding himself powerless to resist, sailed to France and allied himself with Henry II., but not receiving the aid wished, appealed to Wales. From the latter country came a penniless soldier, the Earl of Pembroke's son Richard, better known by his surname of Strongbow. Within two years the forces of Dermot and Strongbow completed the conquests of the entire east of Ireland, capturing Dublin, the Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral in the Marburgh street. It is built in the Gothic style of architecture, and in this case contains all the characteristics of sublimity of conception, beauty and symmetry of proportion, and the reverend solemnity of air which harmonizes with the mystic functions of religion. The cathedral consists of a lengthened nave and side aisles, divided by stately rows of massive Doric columns, supporting an architrave and entablature, and an arched ceiling. The building cost £50,000, or \$250,000. It was dedicated and opened for worship on the 14th of November, 1252, by Archbishop Murray. The dedication sermon was preached by the Bossuet of the age, James Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Daniel O'Connell, and Richard Laird Shiel being amongst the congregation. The functions, at which the Lord Cardinal presides, are grand as they are impressive.

The site of Cork House, Lucas' coffee house, and the Church of Sainte Marie du Dan, was erected the Royal Exchange, Parliament street. It is in the Corinthian order, 100 feet square, with four fronts. The north, or principal front, which faces Parliament street, has a portico of six columns supporting a decorated pediment. In the hall, supported by noble trees, are Chantre's statue of Grattan, and Hogan's statue of O'Connell. The building is used by the Municipal Council. The water supply, from the river Vartry, in the lovely Wicklow Hills, is one of the purest, in the world, and the engineering triumphs, in carrying it twenty-eight miles to the city, are numerous.

Along Dame street, passing the Chamber of Commerce at the left, is the Palladium of the Irish people, the Place de la Concorde of Dublin, College Green. This historical spot has many great memories, and many grand memorials. Burke and Goldsmith look down the avenue of Dame street from Trinity College, and facing them, with uplifted arm, in the center of the Green, stands Grattan, the author of "Estatute." A few rods further on, in the direction of the castle, is the equestrian statue of King William.

Over 260 years ago, when College Green was an eastern suburb of Dublin, there stood on its northern side a large mansion house, with a gate house, a garden and plantations, which was purchased by Sir Arthur Chichester, and thence called "Chichester House," where he resided until Lord Deputy, till 1615, after which it passed to Sir John Borlase. Here, in 1661, the first Parliament after the Restoration was held, and in the twenty-fifth year of Charles II., this mansion was taken by the crown for the Parliament of Ireland. Chichester House having fallen into disrepair at the beginning of the last century, it became so dangerous that in 1728 it was resolved to build a new House of Parliament on its site, at a sum of £6,000, or \$30,000, was voted towards it. The stone of the building was laid in 1728-29 with great ceremony, and the whole edifice was completed in 1739, at a cost of over £100,000, or \$50,000. The building holds its place as one of the chancery and most elegant structures in the Empire. This magnificent erection, which once formed the Irish Houses of Parliament, naturally awakens in the breasts of Irishmen a deep and abiding interest. It was within these walls that rapt audiences for more than half a century listened to the orations of Fitzgibbon, Hely-Hutchinson, Grattan, Flood, Curran, and other distinguished orators and lawyers. It was here in 1782, that the independence of the Irish nation was declared.

Fronting College Green is Trinity College. Over and over again the English and Irish Parliaments have voted "Old Trinity" magnificent grants in money and estates. King Charles, on his restoration, gave her all the land in the northern districts forfeited by disloyal tenants. King William, in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne, endowed her library and Queen Anne gave £25,000 to build a new one, and Dr. Baldwin, a Fellow, bequeathed her £80,000, or about \$400,000. Within the college boundaries are four quadrangles, which extend backward for more than a quarter of a mile. All of these contain lofty stone residences. Behind these, extending another quarter of a mile, is the College Park. In the center of the two front quadrangles is a campagne, whose bells correspond with the bells of those of St. Paul's, London.

The most picturesque structure—the Dining Hall, the Last Supper, and the Chapel (the last now being in the Corinthian style)—occupy positions in the Campanile Square, and here is the Library supported by a long Italian piazza. The collection of books is of the highest value. The rarest curiosities are: A gigantic map of Ireland, containing 1,500 sheets, admitted to be one of the greatest geographical achievements of the world; the "Book of Books" beautifully illuminated by Irish monks of the earliest times; the "Book of Armagh" and the "Antiquities of Mexico," a work which cost the editor, Lord Kingsborough, £30,000, or \$150,000, to prepare. The Chapel and Examination Hall contain a series of valuable portraits of founders and alumni. Outside the main building is a mansion known as the Provost's House, and the residence of that functionary. The collections of paintings include works by Guido, Gainsborough and Lawrence.

For the RECORD-UNION:

TO B.—

It was only a brief, brief story. For a child sent a chill to my heart. For a child sent a chill to my heart. Enshrouding my life in shadows dark. For I knew ere the story was finished, that I should never be happy again. Yet I gave no sign of distress with which my soul was rife.

This story, though brief, brought sorrow, and I listened with staled breath. That spoke so calmly of death, loving lips. Yet the words so bravely spoken. Seem to set both heart and brain, to a kind of rest, and I was comforted, that I should never be happy again.

It was only a brief, brief story. But every word sunk deep in my heart. And knowing, he may lighten the burden. As time moves on, away, away. Yet caught can effect, memory's page. The story told you that day—

—Mrs. NELLIE BLOOM.

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onists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries from ever descending to Catholic hands. The particular Act to enforce this was passed by the Irish Parliament in 1703. From the Restoration the Parliament in Chichester House, which stood on what was afterward the site of the Houses of Parliament, and it was within this building the struggle for the legislative independence of Ireland began.

The first meeting in the new Houses of Parliament, College Green, was held on the 5th of October, 1731, and the union of Ireland with Great Britain in 1801 beheld the Speaker, Foster, bursting into tears as he declared that the "aye's" had it. With that official declaration the Irish Parliament ceased to exist on the 1st of January, 1801; the Imperial ensign was for the first time displayed by the Bedford Tower of the castle, signifying the ratification of the union.

The city, which by the Anglo-Norman invasion was confined to the neighborhood of the Castle Hill, was but little more than a mile in circumference at the time of the union so much increased in size that the diameter from east to west or north to south was three miles, and the circumference nine. In Elizabeth's time houses began to be built of wood, and bridges were thrown across the Liffey, but it was in the interval between the revolution and the union that the size, wealth and splendor of Dublin received so extraordinary an impetus.

Dublin Castle, of which much has been written, was not until Queen Elizabeth's time a residence of the Viceroy. Little of the original structure now remains. It was entered on the west from Castle street by a draw-bridge placed between two strong round towers, protected by a portcullis. These towers were taken down in 1753, and the space between them was filled with a strong high curtain wall extended parallel to Castle street up to the Cork Tower, thence to the Birmingham Tower, &c., to which it was continued to the Wardrobe Tower, and so on to the Store House Tower, that stood near Dame's Gate. Here was the treasury and a mill to supply the troops with food in the event of a siege, and here were prisons and dungeons. The archives of the country were deposited here, and Parliaments were occasionally held, and the law courts had their sitting in it. In 1462 the castle was "ruinous and like to fall, to the great dishonor of the old Anglo-Norman building."

From time to time the castle underwent various changes. The present entrance to the upper castle yard replaced the eastern gate, which was removed for the purposes.

The old Birmingham Tower, having been shattered by an explosion of gunpowder, was taken down in 1753, and one can to-day scarcely trace the outline of the old Anglo-Norman building.

But the pride of the Dubliners is St. Patrick's Hall, with its gorgeous blazonry and fine proportions, being 2 feet long, 41 feet wide, and 38 feet high. Here mimic royalty holds its state, and levees, drawing-rooms, and balls, take place for the election of the citizens and the benefit of the trades-people.

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The cathedral consists of a lengthened nave and side aisles, divided by stately rows of massive Doric columns, supporting an architrave and entablature, and an arched ceiling. The building cost £50,000, or \$250,000. It was dedicated and opened for worship on the 14th of November, 1252, by Archbishop Murray. The dedication sermon was preached by the Bossuet of the age, James Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Daniel O'Connell, and Richard Laird Shiel being amongst the congregation. The functions, at which the Lord Cardinal presides, are grand as they are impressive.

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## DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Ferry.

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coming into Sacramento.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California—Fair weather; southwesterly winds; nearly stationary temperature along the coast; cooler in the interior.

Oregon and Washington—Fair weather; west-

erly winds; cooler.

THE UN-AMERICAN SPIRIT.

The Cleveland *Leader* has been making a study of the issue in Wisconsin between the foreign element and the supporters of the Bennett law. The reason for the law, it discovers, is found in the fact that the teaching of English in the parochial schools is very indifferent. Indeed, it is often in the hands of teachers who so imperfectly understand the tongue that the teaching has become farcical. This must always be the case where English is taught as a foreign tongue. As a matter of fact, say the people of Wisconsin, the Lutherans have been friendly to the public school system, have voted for it and announced by their word and action that they believe in it, and they never have, as have the Catholics, demanded a share or division of the school funds. They have been led into a grave mistake in this Wisconsin matter by the cunning devices of those who are secretly enemies of the school system, and would crush out the Lutheran as well as the State schools.

We are assured that this is the belief among the friends of the free school system in Wisconsin, and that when the Lutherans once clearly understand the matter they will cut loose from their allies of the present. It is, therefore, as we expected it would turn out to be, the result of clannishness. The same spirit is manifest in every community where there is any considerable foreign element. The false idea seems to have fastened upon it that there must be unity among foreigners and distinctiveness from Americans of native origin. This spirit has given birth to what the RECORD-UNION has many a time declared to be a menace to the Republic—the formation and maintenance of organizations with avowed American purposes, but distinguished by foreign titles. Thus we have in nearly all important campaign clubs with titles that part in the middle, and which may well be termed hyphenated clubs. According to our view, there is no real place in our system for political or other organizations formed to influence the political thought of the day such as Irish-American, German-American, Italian-American, British-American or other societies that prefix American with a foreign title. Every one of these organizations speak of clannish spirit and class distinctions that are really antagonistic to the American idea, and whether intended to be so or not, do subdivide the thought of American citizenship to the foreign idea.

The naturalized citizen ought to be unwilling to be set apart and distinguished from the native-born. He ought to consider such separation derogatory to his social and political standing, and he would so hold were it not that the clannish spirit is assiduously cultivated by demagogues and low-level politicians and is not denounced with vigor and fearlessness by patriots. Suppose, for a moment, that the native-born American citizens should organize themselves throughout the country into clubs and associations of a political and semi-political character, from which naturalized citizens were excluded solely because they are of a generation not native-born. Might we not reasonably expect the entire foreign population to rise up in honest indignation and protest against this exclusive action, and to consider it as a reflection directly upon the trustworthiness of a large body of American citizens? How does the organization of foreigners differ in principle from the situation we have supposed might exist?

The un-American character and the dangerous tendency of these clannish organizations and the spirit born of them is illustrated in the opposition to the Bennett law. That opposition is not, after all, so much to the teaching of the English tongue as it is to refusal of the law to recognize nationalities in the schools. The German, Polish and Bohemian Lutherans are willing enough that English shall be taught in all schools, but are unwilling that the process shall be conducted except through agencies exclusively theirs, falsely assuming that the American-born teacher is not in close sympathy with the citizen who was born abroad, and that he or she cannot therefore instruct the children of the foreign-born with the sympathetic interest that is supposed to be felt by imported teachers. Another

illustration of the vicious tendency of the clannish spirit, and the danger of encouraging it, was given recently by pupils of the Lincoln Grammar School in Brooklyn, Mass. The most of the boys in the school are of Irish parentage but American born. The clannish spirit has been cultivated among these lads, and they have been taught by example and direct instruction of priests and false leaders that they are not so much Americans as Irish-Americans. Recently a society in that city that indulges in the folly of parting its name in the center and styles itself the British-American Association presented an American flag to the school authorities to be floated over the building. Thereupon the children of Irish parentage resolved that the flag should not be raised, and being supported by ill-advised friends, they proceeded to raise a fund to procure a flag on their own account, and succeeded in having the earlier gift declined. But fearing that the return would not be made, and being led to believe that the offered flag was to be raised on a given day, these rebellious youths left the school building in a body and proceeded, in the words of a graphic local account, "to make Rome howl." This led to the matter being dragged into the issues of a local election, and all Brooklyn was for some weeks torn by factions of foreigners, warring over the origination of a bit of American bunting. The incident is not one of special moment but it serves to illustrate the danger that resides in conservation of the foreign-American idea; the evil of the clannish spirit that keeps alive sentiments in harmony with the American idea, and that are insidiously finding root and sending out trunk and branch in American soil.

The people who are so touchy about giving our ministers a proper title abroad that will present the American nation in a better light among foreign people and give our officials greater influence, ought to study the question a little before they condemn the bill introduced to give ministers the title of Embassadors in certain cases. The title in no way changes the character of the office or its incumbents. Foreign nations do place a value on the distinctions of titles of offices, and we are foolish not to recognize them. We spite no one but ourselves if we insist upon calling our officials by names that already deprive them of ability to advance our interests. Mr. Reid or Mr. Lincoln remain the same plain American citizens, whether called Embassadors or Ministers or national agents, jumping-jacks or horse auctioneers. What matters it to us that they are called, if they do their duty and serve us well? But when abroad it does matter a great deal whether their power for good or ill is limited by reason of rules of foreign courts that give first recognition to one class of representatives and secondary recognition to another class. Let us not be foolish in our democratic stiffness in this matter. To call a Minister an Ambassador does not one whit tend to the creation of an aristocratic class, and the people who are so thin-skinned on the subject simply confess their ignorance of the conditions that prevail in foreign nations where titles count for something. If parents of nobility were involved, or questions of titles that would descend to heirs, or indeed, any titles were in issue that attach in any way whatever to "blue blood," or to an aristocratic class, then there would be some occasion for protest. But under the law we hope will pass, John Smith, of Podunk, will be John Smith still, whether, when serving his country abroad, he is styled Ambassador or pork merchant.

Let the people not forget that it is of high importance to the city that the Breeders' Meeting to open in this place to-day should be well attended. The State Board of Agriculture has undertaken a heavy task in inaugurating these spring contests, and if they are not well patronized we may be sure that the first will be the last. The stock interest is one of the foremost in the State, and we should do all that we properly can to conserve it, and to hasten the day when the fields and stables of California for breeding fine animals will be sources of profit to us as has been the Blue Grass region to Kentucky. The speed contests to begin to-day are to be between California horses, and some hundreds of the very best of the products of our stables are already on the ground. We look forward to these annual contests developing into "Horse Bazaars," great horse markets, at which representatives of nearly all the world will assemble to pay tribute to the capacity of the State to grow fine animals. Let every business man who cannot attend this spring meeting in person send one of his employes as his representative.

The Louisiana Lottery Company offers to pay to the State of Louisiana the sum of \$12,500,000 for the privilege of carrying on its nefarious business for another twenty-five years. The Legislature cannot accept the proposition, but may submit it to the vote of the people. In that case the lottery agents will leave no influence unexerted to secure the consent necessary. Under the circumstances of the flood season, the distress of the people, the amount of money the lottery concern can afford to expend in corrupting voters, and the powerful influence of certain bankers who profit by the business of the lottery, there is reason to fear that the infamy may be put through and the State be tired hand and foot to the lottery concern for another quarter of a century. But when the Legislature submits the question, if it shall decide to do so, will it not at the same time submit a proposition to license the grand army of burglars, and the association of sneak thieves, and the solidarity of the knights of the road (limited)? Such action would be in exact keeping with the submission of which insanity grew.

The French spoliation claims were first presented to Congress in 1863, and since then no less than forty-nine committees have submitted reports concerning them. It is not creditable to our system of doing national business that the matter should have so long been before the Congress of the nation. Of the forty-nine reports, all but two have been favorable to payment, and since 1822 all the committees having the matter in hand have reported in favor of the claims. Negotiations concerning them began between France and the United States in the administration of President Washington. Under Mr. Adams a treaty was agreed upon by which France released the United States from certain obligations, and we agreed in consideration of such release and the payment of certain indemnity from France, to take up and dispose of the claims, but to this date we have not accomplished the task. In 1855 the claims were sent to the Court of Claims for review, where they were proved up and a report made to Congress for their payment. A bill is now pending to provide for such payment. The measure has just been reported and the committee advise in very strong language that payment be made, yet there is opposition to it, and it is possible that the affair will again be thrown over to the next session. If it is it will place the nation in a very unfavorable light abroad.

MURAT HALSTEAD, commenting upon the Sherman reception and supper, enters his protest against the exclusion of ladies from such public affairs and dinners of ceremony. He is eminently sensible when

he says: "It was something lacking even at this reception that the ladies were not more numerous and more in affairs of this nature. How it happens and can go on happening that the brightest and sweetest of all attractions are excluded from such meetings is beyond me. I have in mind the *Red Pier*, or *Der Rattanfanger*, and is by Catherine S. Macquoid. The illustrations are furnished by Thomas Macquoid, R. J. "Newlyn and the Newlyn School" is a description by pen and pencil of new and beautiful work can be done in these days. "The Passion of Our Lord" as depicted at the National Gallery gives some good reproductions from the old masters. There are copious notes. The frontispiece is an etching by Ross, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. The *Illustrated Art Journal* Publishing Company, New York and London.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Every admirer of Robert Browning will want a copy of "The Magazine of Art" for May, and for June too, for that matter. In this May number Mr. W. M. Rossetti gives the first of a series of papers on the "Portraits of Robert Browning." There are also portraits of his wife and stages of beard, from the fringe under the chin to the full beard and mustache. The most attractive of the lot is that by Field Talfourd, made in 1859. Mr. Rossetti writes very interestingly of Browning's portraits and the interest of his wife. We have him in all styles and stages of beard, from the fringe under the chin to the full beard and mustache. The most attractive of the lot is that by Field Talfourd, made in 1859. Mr. Rossetti writes very interestingly of Browning's portraits and the interest of his wife. We have him in all styles and stages of beard, from the fringe under the chin to the full beard and mustache. The most attractive of the lot is that by Field Talfourd, made in 1859. 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## THE CITY'S GUESTS.

## A HEARTY RECEPTION TO SENATOR AND MRS. STANFORD.

Sacramentans Welcome Them to Their Old Home—A Remarkable Popular Demonstration.

The reception given last evening by the people of this city to Senator and Mrs. Stanford was one of the most spontaneous and heartfelt manifestations of respect and esteem ever tendered to deserving man or woman by any community. No victor returning from the field of battle ever received a more hearty welcome from his people than that tendered last evening by the husbands, wives and children of this city to the distinguished gentleman and lady who dwelt among them in the years gone by.

At an early hour the beautiful grounds surrounding the State Capitol were filled with men, women and children, awaiting the opportunity soon to be afforded of welcoming the Senator and his esteemed wife. The First Artillery Band in the meantime sang the scene that greeted the guests of the evening as they were driven in an open carriage from the front of the State Capitol. The broad, green lawns and terraces were thronged with well-dressed people of both sexes and all ages, from the toddling pupil of the kindergarten to the tottering octogenarian—rich and poor, learned and unlearned, mechanician and manufacturer—all waiting in a common group, to welcome back to the scenes of their younger days the man and woman whose lives had been devoted to the welfare of the people. The charming grounds, studded with lily-pads; the smooth walks, glistening in the soft moonlight; the faces of gaily-dressed people; the music of the young spring air—all served to make a picture that could not fail to impress the beholder.

It must have been especially pleasing to the Senator and his good wife, especially in view of the fact that it was intended as an outgrowth of the love and esteem in which they are held by the people of Sacramento.

As the carriage containing the guests was halted in front of the Capitol, a few minutes after 8 o'clock, the band struck up the air, "Home Again." As the music floated out upon the still evening air, the Senator and his wife alighted and were escorted to the bunting-covered platform, where the people separating and opening a passage-way for the party. It was noticed, as the guests passed through, that Mrs. Stanford was deeply affected. Indeed, her eyes were suffused with tears. It was evident that the pathetic air had stirred up many a sad and painful memory of the years when Sacramento was her home, and the scenes about her were her neighbors and friends; of the time when her home was brightened by the son who has since been called to another world. The scene and the flood of memories which it recalled were well calculated to arouse the tenderness of even the most sensitive heart.

Not only were the grounds outside the building thronged with people anxious to see and greet Senator and Mrs. Stanford, but the corridors of the Capitol itself were filled to overflowing. It is probable that there were more than 10,000 people in and about the building.

Senator Stanford wasescorted to the Library by A. Abbott, and Mrs. Stanford by Edgar Carroll. Other members of the Reception Committee accompanied them. On reaching the Library the guests and members of the various gentlemen's committees were admitted through Librarian Perkins' private office.

Mr. Perkins and his assistants had placed the central and main room of the library in excellent condition for the occasion, and the lady members of the committee had tastefully decorated it with flowers. In the center of the circular room rose a large pyramid of floral piles, while on the tables and registers about the room were great masses of roses and other flowers. Standing in the rear of the room, and resting on the floor, was a full length portrait of the Senator, belonging to the State. In front of the Senator and Mrs. Stanford took the places allotted to them by members of the ladies' and gentlemen's committees. In a few minutes the great doors were thrown open and the surging crowd began to pour in.

Great was the crush outside, in the eagerness of the thousands to gain admittance, in order to witness the order and decorum, the members of the committee conducting the people quietly, but in steady moving procession, to where the guests of the evening stood ready to receive and shake hands with them.

First came the school children, perhaps one thousand in number, escorted by their parents or teachers. The Senator and his wife manifested the greatest satisfaction and pleasure during this portion of the demonstration, and many a little girl and boy had a story to tell to-day of kisses received from the guests of the evening. Following the children came many young women representing all classes of society, for each of whom Senator and Mrs. Stanford had a smile, a kindly word and a warm hand-clasp. Employees of the rail road shops were numerous among the crowd.

At 10 o'clock the guests, accompanied by the members of the reception committee, were invited to the residence of the New England Pioneers now in the city. Now and then the Senator and Mrs. Stanford would recognize some old-time person, friend, with whom they would exchange a few words.

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## FACE ABOUT.

"He is a bad actor," said the manager of the strolling company of players where Jovan made his first appearance, and so said the first violin of the orchestra of the little country-town theater where Jovan tried his luck the second time. The violinist was an old man and had a great deal of experience, so that was discouraging; worse still, the audience said the same thing, and worse even than that was to come, for one day something inside of Jovan said it too.

"He is a bad actor," so said that part of Jovan that did not go on the stage, the part of him that stood with the manager at the wings of the theater, that watched him from the orchestra, that sat in the front rows with the audience, that part which looked at him from outside, which shook his head when he came before the footlights, which waited for him at the door and walked home with him through the empty street when the play was over. There was Jovan the player, and there was Jovan the critic, and then there was Jovan himself—Jovan the nature-made, the nature-bred, who hated the critic and spurned the player; Jovan the man, strong, sturdy, self-asserting and tenacious; Jovan who would be himself when he ought to be somebody else, who, when the player changed his coat and went before the audience, followed him close and would not be left behind.

"One must change not one's dress only, but one's body and one's soul also, if one would be an actor," said the violinist, and that Jovan could not do.

When Jovan was in love, he played like a lover, when he had a wicked mood he played like a villain, when he was good he played like a saint, and it did not do all.

Jovan lived, or rather wandered about the world with his mother; she had Eastern blood in her, and it was from her he had got his name "Jovan." The German turned it into Johann. His father had been a rich English merchant, a trader in the East, successful, unscrupulous, cold-hearted and luxuriant; for the rest the story was an old one—it was first written in the book of Genesis—and Jovan and his mother were driven forth as Hagar and Ishmael of old, with this difference, that Jovan was of age, and that no angel appeared to succor them in their journeying.

Jovan and Hagar were poor and they were vagrants, but they got on well enough to be happy. The "little mother" was an actress by birth and a mimic of some skill, and when Jovan failed she succeeded enough to keep body and soul together, though she could not accomplish.

As for Jovan, he was accounting on him. Sometimes for days he would bury himself in his books, books he would starve to buy; then they would be thrown aside, forgotten, and he would pass days and nights with wild companions, till he wearied of them too, and found some other pleasure or interest to usurp dominion over him. He could like but one thing at a time, he avowed.

"You cannot hate and you cannot love, no, not for one month together, my Jovan!" said his mother. "Not for one month, no, nor for one week. Do not trust him, child, do not trust him."

Jovan was sitting in the window of the poor little room where last they had dined their teeth; he was then it might be twelve years of age; the Servian woman was some seven years older, but still the heart of her youth clung to her, as loath to quit one who had "loved" it so well." A girl, hardly more than a child in years, leaned against the framework of the dusty window panes. She was so close to Jovan that her hair, falling loose to the waist, touched his shoulder; he took a handful of the soft yellow threads and slipped them round and through his fingers, and smiling back at his mother he drew the girl nearer.

"Let her go, let her go, Jovan," said the Servian woman, searching their faces with keen, kind eyes.

"Yes, let her go, let her go," echoed Jovan, with his laugh (which was the only beautiful thing about him). "Who keeps her?"

"He does not love you, child. Do not give him your heart," said the mother, who still had her hands clasped together; "but she longed back at Jovan, even when she warned the child."

"He does not love you," repeated Jovan, mimicking her tones.

"No, he does not love you. Do not love him. He is good for nothing; he pays yesterday's debts with to-morrow's wages; he is a spendthrift, a bankrupt in the coin which is stamped with a heart on one side and a branch of bitter herb on the other. Do not love him. He does not love you."

He lifted the long twist of waving hair, he had unbound from his hand, and touched it with his lips.

The girl suddenly moved; wrenching the free hair from his hand, she crouched on the ground beside him, she laid her arms round his knees, and then her head in his lap. He touched her bent head gently, friendly.

"But she loves me, my sweet white heart," he said softly.

It was nothing new that she, little pale Lise, should love him. Children had, by way of loving him, and women had; too; they loved him not as women love their lovers, but as dogs love their masters, as winter-starved birds the hand that uncovers and shelters them. Jovan knew it—knew that it was not as a lover that Lise (and others also) loved him. He knew that Lise was happy when his hand touched hers, when his voice was within her hearing, when his eyes rested on her; what did it matter? for he knew, too, that her instinct of trust was a true instinct; Gottold's experiment failed, and the world called it murder. He was a disgraced man, lost several thousand dollars by the rapid decline of a certain stock. He declared that he had bought it against his judgment. He was so upset that he flew out of the broker's office in a terrible frame of mind, and when he had calmed down for some way to "get even," he saw an innocent man having his boots polished. He rushed up to him, kicked the bootblack's box into the middle of the street, and gave the gentleman a sounding smack on the cheek.

"I thank you," he said. "I thank you."

Gottold was ruined. He tried what he could call an experiment. His patient was a man of wealth and importance, which Gottold's experiment failed, and the world called it murder. He was a disgraced man, lost several thousand dollars by the rapid decline of a certain stock. He declared that he had bought it against his judgment. He was so upset that he flew out of the broker's office in a terrible frame of mind, and when he had calmed down for some way to "get even," he saw an innocent man having his boots polished. He rushed up to him, kicked the bootblack's box into the middle of the street, and gave the gentleman a sounding smack on the cheek.

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That evening the critics said, "He is after all erratic—he plays like a devil with remorse," and that was quite wrong.

His acting did not mend. His old moodiness returned upon him; the polish of his manner wore off; sometimes he would be boisterously moody, sometimes sullen and taciturn; at his work he was strained and unequal; people courted him less.

In the winter he accepted an engagement at the city where little Lise lay back over him, but a waiting for that hour. When he was gone from her side, a past had sprung into existence, the future seemed filled with a memory, a memory out of which she would create a new world, for the days of creation are never over in a woman's heart, though the sons of God do not shout with joy over them.

That night, as Jovan played, Margaret said to him to have grown like Gottold's daughter. How easily he could have taught her to play a Faust, he thought.

"He was wrong, for in those days at least, Faust had to have had to tell her that he and her father were old friends, and Faust would have had to have Jovan's voice, and his eyes, like Jovan's, must have been gray, with black-rimmed irises.

It was that year that Jovan had made a friend, a doctor, who had been kind to Lise when she died. Gottold, that was his name, was a student, an enthusiast in his own science, a world-discoverer. He was older than Jovan, and had a wife and five-year-old baby. Jovan was friends with the baby, as well as with the father. Gottold lent him books, he taught him many things, took him to lectures, to the hospitals and to the hospital "theater," where the chief actor does nothing and no other acting is allowed.

Jovan studied these things with passion; it was a new world to him—a country of disease and sickness and death. He had, said Gottold, a genius for science, only he was a genius who had missed his road. Jovan grew day by day more absorbent, more ambitious and more unhappy.

"These things are real," he would say; "this is life, substance, not shadow, the actual, not the phantasm."

But Hagar shook her head when he talked so deriding the mimicry of life which had been his art and hers.

"It is the shadows which rule men's hearts and souls," she would reply. "The dead feigned death on the stage, not the dead body in the hospital ward, stirs the heart of the world. They who read the police report without pity will weep bitter tears over the romance before the foot-lights."

Hagar knew life if she knew little else.

"There is a daw in your mind, little mother." Jovan only mocked and kissed her when she spoke earnestly to him. The two were well together, mocking and kissing!

So the week wore away, and a cloud settled on Jovan's brow.

"She is young and she is good—you, Jovan, are cruel." But Hagar kissed him all the same—Jovan was her idol.

"You make me wicked," she said, "and you will break her heart." Then she added quickly, with a strange impulse of fear, "Jovan, you are not yourself to-day."

In the mirror before him Jovan caught sight of his own face. He turned away quickly, then looked again; the mouth had a curve it would be useful to remember.

That evening Jovan talked long with Gottold, while the girl listened to Hagar's stories of bygone days and fortunes.

She was happy and content—Hagar was his mother, and he was near: yet she was oppressed with a vague premonition of fear, of fear for the days which were to come.

Jovan listened to Gottold, and he heard the girl.

"How unlike Lise, and how like," he thought.

Unlike the heavy silken folds of white to Lise's ragged brown dress; unlike the smooth hair, coiled as a Greek statue's might be, round her fair head, to Lise's long, loose, wind-roughened waves of yellow threads; unlike her slender white hands with their wealth of jewels; like her mouth with its parted lips, the grave eyes, melancholy and patient, unexacting pleasure.

"Was she beautiful, or was her beauty only the shadow of her love?" he wondered.

Gottold, worn and eager, a dejected tormented enthusiast, nerveless, dejected, was speaking rapidly of chances, of discoveries, of cases of life and death, of possibilities of cure, of probabilities—then of one special instance, of a long hard struggle with the vailed antagonist—Death.

"You despair?" Jovan asked, as Gottold paused in his story.

"Almost—and yet, if only I could but conquer this one case—" He broke off.

Jovan turned; he whispered a few words in Gottold's ear. Gottold started at the suggestion that his ears had caught.

"He would not, the dead first, he said, before he stole from the living; it was good practice."

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"I want to act thief's part," he told her.

"Then you had better steal," she answered. "Jovan, you are no actor; once you were a mimic, like me; now you are not even that. You have but one chance of success left—you what you act."

"You are a wise woman, little mother," said Jovan, thoughtfully. "Perhaps you are right; perhaps I will."

He turned to his books again, play-books now; he scolded the drabs of old writers.

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## DOWN AGAIN.

The Sacramento Fall Easy Victims to the Oaklands.

For a Friday game, there was a good attendance at Snowflake Park yesterday. The contest was between the Oaklands and Sacramento, and it was altogether a one-sided affair, as the score of 7 to 0 clearly shows. Robinson's nine, though their captain, N. O'Neill, did not play, found the Senators easy victims, and to defeat them was apparently no effort. Cobb pitched a remarkable game, and Cobb hit one home run, but his delivery during the entire game. The Sacramento could not find him at all, and Smith, the new player, was the only man that hit the ball safely. For this reason the Sacramento were defeated, and sustained their second shut-out this season.

Zeigler pitched for four innings, and during that time the bases were filled, but their lucky playing prevented any of the Oaklands from crossing the plate. In the fourth inning, however, the ball was smashed about quite lively and three of the Oaklands made runs. Harper afterwards pitched, and did little better. Four more runs were added in the sixth and seventh innings.

Lohman and McHale both caught good games.

The fielding of Hill, of the Oaklands, was worthy of special mention.

The Sacramento had a new mascot, and the enthusiasm of the spectators greatly yesterday. Following is the score:

SACRAMENTO.	T. B. R. H. S. B. P. O. A. E.
Goodenough, C. L. ....	3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
Daley, J. F. ....	3 0 0 1 1 0 1 0
Edwards, D. ....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Edwards, T. F. ....	4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Roberts, L. F. ....	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Smith, 1st b. ....	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
McHale, 2nd b. ....	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Harper, r. f. & p. ....	2 0 0 0 1 1 1 0
Zeigler, p. & r. ....	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2
Totals. ....	29 1 3 21 10 5
GARLAND. ....	T. B. R. H. S. B. P. O. A. E.
C. O'Neill, 1st f. ....	3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Stichney, D. ....	4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Dunn, 2nd f. ....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Farrell, s. ....	5 1 0 2 2 1 0 0
McDonald, 2d b. ....	5 1 0 1 4 3 0 0
Lohman, 3d b. ....	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Hill, c. t. ....	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Isaacson, 1st b. ....	2 0 0 1 1 10 2 0
Cobb, p. ....	4 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
Totals. ....	52 7 9 11 27 14 3
Runs by innings—1 2 0 5 6 7 9	
Sacramento. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Oaklands. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Earned runs—Sacramento, 0; Oakland, 5. Three-base hit—Hill. Sacrifice hits—None. First base on errors—Sacramento, 1; Oakland, 3. First base on balls—Sacramento, 5; Oakland, 2. Left on base—Sacramento, 5; Oakland, 11. Struck out—By Zeigler, 1; by Cobb, 4; by Harper, 2. Double plays—Smith (unassisted); Dunn, 3d b. (assisted); Farrell, 2nd f. (assisted); Lohman, 1. Wild pitches—Shea, 1; Cobb, 4; Harper, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Sheridan. Scorer—Will H. Young.	

## STOCKTON DEFEATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25th.—The Stocktons and San Franciscos played a close game at the Oakland grounds to-day up to the ninth inning, when a combination of bad luck and good fortune for the Stocktons gave the San Franciscos half a dozen runs. Parrott, Stockton's new pitcher, outside of his wildness pitched a fair game. While few hits were made off him, 'he came in good season. Stockton's hits off Young were scattered. The San Franciscos' man did not give a single batter a base on balls. This was the first game in the history of the Stockton, and the San Franciscos had performed this feat. The San Franciscos put up a good fielding game, but their opponents had a few big holes in their infield. Score:

SAN FRANCISCO.	T. B. R. H. S. B. P. O. A. E.
Swett, 2d b. ....	4 1 1 5 0 0 0
Hanley, c. ....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0
Ebright, s. ....	4 2 0 2 1 1 1 0
Spicer, c. ....	5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Stevens, r. f. ....	4 1 0 2 2 0 0 0
Buchan, 3d b. ....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 4
Young, p. ....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals. ....	56 10 4 27 15 3
STOCKTON. ....	T. B. R. H. S. B. P. O. A. E.
Swart, 1st b. ....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hanley, c. ....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Holiday, c. f. ....	4 0 0 1 3 0 0 0
Fudger, s. ....	4 1 0 2 0 0 0 0
Fudge, r. f. ....	4 1 0 2 0 0 0 0
Selma, 1st b. ....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Wilson, 3d b. ....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Parrott, p. ....	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 5
DePangher, c. ....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals. ....	34 8 2 27 16 7
Runs by innings—1 2 0 5 6 7 8 9	
San Francisco. .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Stockton. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Earned runs—San Francisco, 2; Stockton, 2. Two-base hits—Swett, Hanley, Selma, Fudger, Fudge, Wilson, Parrott, DePangher. First base on errors—San Francisco, 6; Stockton, 2. First base on balls—San Francisco, 3; Stockton, 7. Struck out—By Young, 1; by Fudger, 3. Hit by pitcher—Shea, Ebright, Levy, Hill, Wilson, Buchan. Double plays—Shea, Wilson, Fudger. Wild pitch—Young, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Dowdane. Stapleton, over.	

## TOO MORE TO-MORROW.

To-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock Stockton and Sacramento will contest at the grounds in this city. The batteries will be Harper and McHale for Sacramento and Parrott and DePangher for Stockton. Stapleton will play first for the home nine. Fielding is the main cup.

SACRAMENTO. ....

McHale, 1st b. ....

Catcher, ....

Fudger, ....

First base, ....

Hill, ....

Holiday, ....

Levy, ....

Parrott, ....

Second base, ....

Shortstop, ....

Fudger, ....

Third base, ....

Wilson, ....

DePangher, ....

Left field, ....

Center field, ....

Right field, ....

Swan, ....

In the morning to-morrow at Stockton the Sacramento and Stockton's contest.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

OKLAHOMA. ....

SACRAMENTO. ....

ST. LOUIS. ....

SAN FRANCISCO. ....

STOCKTON. ....

TENNESSEE. ....

WICHITA. ....

WILMINGTON. ....

WISCONSIN. ....